

# **PERRYSBURG JOURNAL.** SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1854.

The workmen on this end of the Dayton & Michigan railroad have been withdrawn for the winter, and active operations suspended for the present. We learn that the work will be resumed, upon the return of good weather in the spring. The extreme closeness of the money market and the hard times generally, we suspect, had some influence with the contractors, as well as with other business men, in restricting their operations and current expenses.

Work upon the bridge across the Maumee river, for the use of the Junction railroad, is still progressing. The stone and mason work is in such a state of forwardness as to be easily completed at an early day in the spring, if thought best; but we do not anticipate the completion of the road now before some time near the first of September, when the connections through to Chicago will all be completed. After that time we can think of no plausible or reasonable excuse for longer delay in completing this road. We have become so well accustomed to the virtue of patience and contentment under hope deferred and justice long delayed, that we now experience no difficulty whatever in complacently resigning ourselves to the indefinite future for the "good time" which has so long been "coming" for the interests and prosperity of this place. If paying dearly for what we do not get, and forbearance under manifold injury and injustice and the violation of all promises and all good faith, will accomplish anything for the reputation and credit of communities, we think the towns of Perrysburg and Maumee City ought to rank high in the Christian world.

These are the times for paying taxes on railroad bonds, for the construction of roads that ought to have been completed one and two years ago, and the citizens were promised that they should be completed then, as an inducement to vote the subscription and tax. Had the people known or suspected the delay and disappointment to which their just expectations have been subjected, they would never have voted for subscription to railroad stock—never. There is great blame due somewhere, we cannot say precisely where.

We are indebted to the politeness of the editor of the Democrat for the loan of his type containing the list of entries and premiums at the Portageville agricultural fair.

Extract from a speech delivered by Stephen A. Douglas, at Springfield, in 1845, upon the Missouri Compromise. Then he thought its repeal would be a "ruthless" and "reckless" deed:

"The Missouri Compromise has been in practical operation for about a quarter of a century, and received the sanction and approbation of men of all parties, in every section of the Union. It has allayed all sectional jealousies and irritations growing out of the vexed question, and harmonized and tranquilized the whole country. It had an origin akin to the Constitution, conceived in the same spirit of affection, and calculated to remove forever, the only danger which seems to threaten to sever the Union. All the evidences of public opinion seemed to indicate that this compromise had been canonized in the hearts of the AMERICAN PEOPLE as a SACRED THING, which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb."

How strange it is that the author of the above patriotic sentiment should ultimately prove so doubly traitorous not only to his constituents of a free state, but also to him-

self as an honest man, as be the very one of all others to lead on to the assault and overthrow of that compromise!

## For the Journal. **Intemperance.**

It requires no argument to prove, that the evil, the name of which stands at the head of this article, produces more misery in our country than all other causes combined. Yet there is no good reason why it should be so. Were the good and temperate to discharge fully the duties they owe to community, the monster intemperance would soon be banished from our midst. Upon this subject the moral sentiment of the people is sound and healthy; it is only required to give that sentiment efficacy, by firm and decided action.

These reflections are suggested by recent exhibitions and the sad effects of drunkenness in our town. Within a few weeks a family, consisting of father, mother and five children, has been rent asunder; the elder children sent wanderers upon the streets, the mother toiling alone for the support of the infant at her breast, while the besotted father lies in beastly intoxication, either at his house or at one of the whiskey holes in town. The habits of this man are well known, and he who sells him liquor for the paltry gain of a few dimes, is unfit to live, yet unfit to die, because unfit for heaven.

The fore part of last Saturday night was made hideous by the drunken riotousness of a few who would fain be considered young men, but whose conduct proved them a disgrace to humanity. They will undoubtedly receive that attention and consideration in good society to which they are entitled.

On Sunday last, another family was dispersed by the demon whiskey; the husband staggering off in one direction, while the wife, with an infant in her arms, went in another. Since then they have not met.—Another such scene of vulgarity, profanity, blasphemy, with all that is disgusting and revolting, as took place immediately preceding the separation, was probably never enacted before in this community. The less than man, who sold the poor inebriate the liquor which made him drunk, should have been there to witness the effects of his accursed traffic; and were he less than fiend, he would have returned to his loathsome den of depravity, emptied it of its contents, and registered a vow in heaven that he would no longer pursue his body and soul destroying vocation.

In view of facts like these, does it not behoove every good citizen to rouse up and endeavor to stay the tide of disgrace and misery which is fast setting upon our town, before it shall have acquired such momentum as to prove irresistible? Common sense dictates that now is the time to nip the evil in the bud. What shall be done? It is hoped the right feeling and right thinking citizens of our town will answer. *Aqua Frigida.*

A NEW LIGHT.—A correspondent furnishes the editor of the New York Tribune with the following:

An important discovery, after five years incessant labor, has lately been completed by a gentleman near New York, which is expected to cause a great revolution in the price of coal and gas. It is an entirely new light, white in color, resembling much the light of day. It will be obtained at such a price as will be within the means of every person. It is called "Arthur's Washington Light." It will supersede the necessity of laying down gas piping in streets and houses, as it is portable, and requires no piping of any kind, and can be carried without inconvenience from one room to another. The lamp is not easily put out of repair, and requires no care after once lighting. It is perfectly safe, and not liable to the accidents of other lamps. The inventor is most sanguine as to its applicability to all locomotive engines, instead of coal or other fuel.

GREAT BANK FIGHT.—Everything now indicates that there will be a tremendous fight in the next general assembly of Indiana over the question of the recharter of the State Bank, which has but a year or so of active business existence remaining; and on the question of amending and perhaps repealing the general banking law.—[Toledo Rep.]

THE AIR LINE ROAD.—This road is now completed to Wauseon, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and nearly completed to Stryker, fourteen miles this side of Bryan.—Stryker is eight miles from West Unity, and will be the nearest station to that place.

Mr. Fulsom, the contractor, has the use of his part of the road, so far as finished, until next September, and is now running a passenger train which carries daily 40 to 50 passengers each way. The trains make good time for a new road, and the track is quite smooth. At Wauseon, there is a line of stages to West Unity and Bryan. From this city to the Indiana line, 62 miles, the road is to be an Air Line, and there will be but three curves between this and Goshen.

The country on the line from two or three miles of Toledo to Centerville, (the station near Swanton) is sandy and not very favorable for cultivation; beyond that it is good. Wauseon, a town commenced last spring, has a good location, and contains already a good hotel, two dry good stores, two groceries and several dwellings. It bids fair to be an important place.

As yet there is no mail upon the road, and one is much wanted for the accommodation of those living beyond as well as those living on that portion of the line already completed.—[Toledo Rep.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Windham Bank was robbed last night of \$22,000,—\$7,000 of which was in specie, and the balance in bills of the bank. The robbery was effected by three men who entered the bank early in the evening. The watch dog to prevent alarm was first poisoned, and when the clerk who slept in the bank was aroused, the robbers gagged and pounded him, and one of them stood over him with a revolver, while the others with crow bars and other implements succeeded in opening the safe and securing their booty.

The city has this morning been the theatre of great excitement growing out of the refusal of the Catholic bishop to allow the remains of Father Brady to be buried near the church. In consequence of some difficulty with Brady, the bishop had suspended him, and the treatment the father received is believed to have caused the disease of which he died.

The people siding with their pastor, determined that he should be buried near the church, as he had requested, and yesterday they dug a place for the purpose of building a receptacle for the coffin. This morning the hole was found to have been filled up, by order of the bishop, but the people were not to be defeated, and despite the efforts of the bishop, proceeded, and again opened it; the bishop then refused to open the church for the funeral, but after a few hours delay, the people again succeeded, and the church was opened. It was found that the altar had been so fixed that mass could not be celebrated. The people again triumphed, and things were put right. And now at 12 o'clock, a priest from out of town, a friend of Father Brady is saying mass. The streets and neighborhood have been filled all the morning with an excited multitude.

NEW LONDON, Ct., Nov. 20.—The money stolen from the Windham County Bank, was recovered last night at Allen's Point.

Four men have been arrested. The sheriff suspected a party of four men who were hanging about the steamer's wharf at the point just previous to the departure of the boat for New York, and arrested three as they went on board. On searching their baggage the \$22,000 stolen money was found, and the balance secreted in the boat. The robbers have been lodged in jail at this place. We have not learned their names, but they are said to have the appearance of genteel and finished scoundrels.

The secretary of the treasury has issued orders to admit Canada wheat free of duty, government taking a bond for the future payment of the duty in case the treaty fails of complete ratification. This order will give a new stimulus to the produce operators, who can now find a snug little pile of 12,000,000 bushels of wheat in Canada, awaiting the chance of exchange into American dollars. May the influx of this wheat tend to reduce the present enormous price of flour.—[Sandusky Register.]

THE BANK PANIC OVER AT CHICAGO.—The Chicago Democratic Press says that the run on the banks in that city is over, and, unless some new cause of alarm should arise, the crisis is past.

The leading wholesale houses of Chicago publish a card in which they say that having entire confidence in the stock secured banks of Illinois and in Chicago banks in particular, and being convinced that there are no just grounds for the present panic, they will continue to receive the bills of all the aforesaid banks as heretofore.

The suspended banks give notice that they will resume business in a few days.

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.—The statistics of the Bank of England bullion receipts and disbursements, which have lately appeared in the English papers, are interesting. From the 1st of January of this year to the 14th of October, England received no less than \$103,500,000 of gold from abroad. During the same period of time the specie in the bank vaults declined from nearly seventy-nine millions to a trifle over sixty-four millions. Thus in the first nine months and a half of 1854, England exported something like one hundred and twenty millions in gold. Part of this went to China and the East Indies, but the bulk of it went to France and Turkey.

Our exports of specie from New York alone, for the ten months ending 31st of October, ult., were \$33,563,141, which compares as follows with the exports of former years:

1850, specie exported from N. Y.	\$9,982,948
1851 do do do	43,713,209
1852 do do do	25,096,255
1853 do do do	26,753,356
1854 (10 months only) do	33,563,141

Including Boston and other ports, our specie exports during the past ten months have probably reached forty millions, which is, we think, full as much as we have received from California and other countries.—[N.Y. Herald.]

A submarine cable, 130 miles long, is nearly completed, and will shortly be laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence to St. John's, connecting that point with Halifax and New York, which will make a difference of 3 or 4 days in receiving news from Europe.

The Metropolitan Insurance Co., recently reported as "busted," by the decamp of its president with a heavy amount of its funds, is said to be solvent, \$113,000 remaining in assets after deducting the amount Schuylerized by the delinquent officer. This relieves the Insurance Co. from the odium lately heaped upon it. Its affairs will be closed by the Triton Insurance Company, which assumes the liabilities of the Metropolitan.

A Kansas correspondent, says the Louisville Times, writing under date Nov. 8, informs us that "Everything moves on finely here at present. Emigrants have been pouring in from all quarters, especially from the slave States. The Yankee emigration has ceased, and many of the first arrivals have left in the last few weeks. From present indications, there will be but few Abolitionists left among us by next spring. The 'Platte Association' for the protection of the Abolition fraternity, remain quiet. The late disturbances, I believe, have been amicably settled."

One of the shawled gents who promenaded our streets last Tuesday, in company with a young lady, in order to appear extra cute, attempted to appropriate a cabbage from a garden he was passing, when a dog belonging to the premises "went in," and dilapidated a part of the "blood's" inexpressibles, in such a manner as to render a lowering of his shawl convenient. He returned wearing it *a la G'hal*.—[Bellefontaine Rep.]

The cholera has carried off one half of the population of Messina, in Sicily, as many as 1,100 dying in one day; even brutes died with the disease. All the physicians who had not fallen victims had fled from the city. 45,000 deaths had occurred.

## **Roll of Honor.**

Receipts for Journal the past two weeks.  
Thomas Gorrell \$1.00 Jacob Hartman \$1.50  
John Johnson 2.00